

To a School Boy.
Take this pen my boy, and use it,
Use it now, while you are young,
Life's unspent page's before thee
Make thy mark both firm and strong.

Write thy name upon it's face,
New as pure as mountain snow,
Let not blurs nor stains deface it,
Watch it, guard it, a you go.

Soon temptations will beset thee
From without, and from within,
Friends will chide, and foes deride thee,
Write down boldly, "I'll not sin."

If in some unguarded moment,
From wisdom's path should stray,
Take this pen and write sincerely
Lord forgive me, "Lead the way."

Let this pen befriend the friendless,
Use it to defend the weak,
Always on the side of mercy
Let its golden nibble speak.

Take this pen in friendship given,
Given to thee by one you love,
And when life's full page is written
May your name be written above.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.
—The Sunday trips of the Steamer Florence have been discontinued.
—After Monday next the Steamer Florence will leave Philadelphia at 2.30 p.m.
—The public schools and St. Mark's parochial school opened for the first session on Tuesday.
—One hundred feet of the new stand-pipe was successfully raised and put in position yesterday.
—There will be an entertainment and supper at the Cornwell's M. E. Church on Thursday evening, September 17th.
—Mrs. J. K. Smith has opened a boarding house in the upper rooms of Ernest Lawrence's building, corner of Mill and Cedar streets.
—Mothers meeting of the W. C. T. U., will be held next Wednesday, September 9, at 4 p.m. in the Friends' school on Cedar street. An invitation is extended to friends to come and meet with us.
—Last of letters remaining in Bristol post-office, September 2d, 1896: Miss L. Briston, John Bunting, Wm. Carlen, Dr. Rose, Miss Lottie Higgins, Mrs. H. B. Smithman, Gustav Weger.
—Last Saturday morning, Harry Ancker while speeding down Haddis street on his bicycle failed to see the ropes stretched across the street in front of the water works and was caught under the chin by one of them and thrown violently backward. A drop gas was cut in the back of his head which had to be sewed up by a surgeon.
—The great Li Hung-Chang, the Viceroy of China, is Philadelphia's guest to-day. During the limited time he stays here he will be shown the principal points of interest in the city, and previous to his departure a reception will be given at the Union League. A number of Bristol people have gone to see him. He leaves at four o'clock for Washington.
—Justice Grin, of Doylestown, after hearing evidence in the Joe C. Woodington case, on Saturday, held Woodington, who was charged with surety, in bonds of \$600 to appear at court. Woodington's wife and father-in-law and Officer McAllister, of Bristol, all testified that he was a very dangerous character, and had threatened verbally and by letter to take their lives.
—The Ulster Transportation line of boats have been sold, and in the future the business will be conducted by Contractor J. M. Sunsel, of Point Pleasant, and William M. Bernard, of Philadelphia. These boats carry freight on the Lehigh and Delaware Canals, between Philadelphia and the towns adjacent to the canals, and is an old established business. It will hereafter be known as the B. & S. Line.
—During the month of August there were eight deaths in the borough of Bristol from the following causes: Heart disease 1, marasmus 2, cholera infantum 2, drowsy 1, consumption 1, and convulsions 1. For the corresponding month of last year there were 18 deaths. One case of typhoid fever was reported. No other contagious or communicable disease have been reported by physicians.
—On next Sunday week, the 18th inst., the members of the First Baptist Church will take possession of their main audience room which has undergone extensive improvements. In the morning Rev. A. J. Rowland, D. D. formerly of Baltimore, and at present Secretary of the American Baptist Publication Society, will preach the sermon. In the evening, Rev. I. W. Goodhue, a former pastor, who at present has charge of John B. Steaton's Mission Work in Philadelphia, will preach. Excellent music will be rendered by a large choir and an orchestra.
—Mr. Henry G. Boor, an old and prominent resident of Bristol, died at his residence on Redcliffe street on last Saturday evening, aged about 66 years. Mr. Boor was an old employee of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for many years, having been Chief Clerk in the Auditing Department of that Company. At the time of his death he was a vestryman of St. James P. E. Church. The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon and was largely attended. The services were conducted by the rector, Rev. W. Brice Morrow. There were many railroad men present at the funeral. The interment took place in the St. James' Church yard.
—On Saturday evening last a number of Eagles from Bristol Castle, No. 459, K. G. E., attended a District meeting, held in the Hall of Maud Castle, No. 465, at Corwille. An unusually good time was enjoyed by all present and some of the very latest Eagle tactics were exemplified and performed by the various Grand Instructors present including such well known members of the Order as G. S. H., Walter H. Kelly; Col. Wilson, and P. G. S., Casselberry, D. D. G., Charles H. Webster was present and expressed his determination of making his District, Lower Bucks County, the banner one of the state. District Deputy Webster is destined to receive high honors in Golden Eagle ranks and no one is more deserving. The new Castle at Tullytown organized in February last with 80 members is a monument to his skill and enthusiasm.

Personal Mention.
Mrs. John S. Worrell is at Atlantic City for several weeks.
Miss Esie Lawrence is at Atlantic City for several weeks.
Mrs. H. Parnell and daughter Ethel are visiting friends at Milford, N. J.
Mr. and Mrs. Angus C. York have returned from a short sojourn at Cape May.
Mrs. Anna Hunyan and daughter Miss Anna have been at Atlantic City during the past week.
Dr. and Mrs. E. J. Groom and Miss Amy Groom have returned from a short sojourn at Atlantic City.
The Misses Trowbridge, of New Haven, Conn., are visiting their grandmother, Mrs. Alexander Nesbitt.
Miss Susie Davis, of Philadelphia, has been the guest of Miss Lillian Shields for several days this week.
Misses Helen and Ethel Glickson are the guests of Governor and Mrs. Daniel H. Hastings, at Harrisburg.
Mr. Richard Trudgen and Mrs. S. T. Valentine left Bristol last Saturday for a visit to Mr. Trudgen's son, at St. Paul, Minn.
Rev. W. H. Clippman, former pastor of the Baptist Church, but now of Harrisburg, paid a short visit to his Bristol friends this week.
Miss Ada Brown, of Grafton, North Dakota, who has been visiting her sister in Bristol for several weeks, left for her home on Saturday last.
Leroy H. Havens, the junior partner of the firm of J. H. Havens & Son, grocers, has gone to Chicago and other Western Cities for a few weeks.
Rev. I. W. Goodhue, former pastor of the First Baptist Church of Bristol, spent several days here this week the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Swain.
Factory Inspector E. W. Munster has been taking a trip to Niagara Falls and other points of interest with the National Factory Inspectors Association.
Rev. and Mrs. Johnson Hubbell and two children, of Salem, N. J., visited Bristol this week, arriving here on their yacht "Gouldford" on Saturday. While here they are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Doron.
Democratic County Convention.
The Democracy of Bucks County assembled at Doylestown on Monday to name a county ticket. There was a good crowd in attendance. The Sound Money Democrats did not take any part in the proceedings of the day. County Chairman Henry S. Murdick called the convention to order, and Samuel Z. Freed, of Doylestown, was elected permanent chairman. The committee on resolutions made its report before the ticket was named. They endorsed the Chicago platform, and pledged their support to Bryan and Sewell, and appealed to the voters to join with them in the support of honest government and reform of national, state and county affairs. The following ticket was named: Sheriff, William G. Selner, Southampton; Recorder, Wm. H. Booz, East Bristol; Clerk of Quarter Sessions, Spencer H. Hibbs, Hometown; Clerk of Orphan's Court, Robert Snyder, Richland; County Commissioners, William V. Ott, Bensalem, and Erns Crover, Doylestown township; Assembly, Upper District, Richard Kiser; Middle District, William E. Bughly; Warminster; Lower District, John W. McBride, Bristol Borough; Director of the Poor, William Richardson, Northampton; Auditor, John A. Orisz, Quakertown. The following committees were named to meet a similar committee of eleven from Montgomery county to name a candidate for Congress from the Seventh District: Wynne Jones, Doylestown borough; Abel M. Griffiths, New Britain; Charles S. Vandegriff, Bensalem; James L. Fabian, Upper Falls; Thomas H. Ochs, East Springfield; Charles H. Groff, West Rockhill; Charles D. Bigley, Doylestown borough; Gilbert Glickson, Southampton; William D. Rowland, Hilltown; John T. Maher, Wrightstown, and Horace G. Broadhurst, Buckingham.
Barn Burned.
The barn, crops, farming implements, two horses and a calf, on the farm of George Appleton, located between Langhorne and Glen Lake, on the Trenton road, were totally destroyed by fire about 8 o'clock on last Thursday evening. The fire was supposed to be of incendiary origin.
At the hour named an Indian boy and a companion were sitting under a tree near the house, when they heard somebody running through the cornfield nearby. They ran to the house to notify the family, and the flames were bursting through the barn when the members of the household made their exit. The barn was insured in the Langhorne Company.
Natural Science Association.
The Bucks County Natural Science Association will meet at the George School Newtown, on Saturday, Sept. 5, at 2 P. M. Dr. S. C. Schumacher, of West Chester, will talk on "The Life History of Insects." Farnan Mulford on "The Individual in Flowering Plants." "Rare and Interesting Minerals of Bucks County." "The Enemies of the Garden Rose." "Some Fresh Water Plants." "Local Medicinal Plants." "The Habits of the Tree Frog." will be discussed by Alfred Paschall, Mrs. Lora B. Knowles, Lettie K. Betts, Dr. Harrison Smith, and Miss Helen Ely. All are invited to attend.
St. James' Church.
Services will be resumed in this church on next Sunday, September 6th. The celebration of the Holy Eucharist will be at 10.30, with sermon, evening song at 7.30. The Sunday School will be opened in the afternoon at 2.30.
—Rev. William O. Davis, son of the preceding order Rev. W. H. Davis, formerly of Bristol, will preach in the A. M. E. church on Wood street next Sunday morning.
—On Friday night the stable of H. T. Hunnicutt, at Collegeville, Montgomery county, was visited by thieves and a valuable trotting horse, a blanket and set of harness were taken. This is the second horse stolen from Mr. Hunnicutt in less than two weeks.

The Uniform Bank at Cleveland.
BOSTON GAZETTE.—You have a large number of Knights of Pythias among your readers and no doubt they will find interest in a little account of the late encampment of the Uniform Bank at Cleveland, Ohio. The camp was known as "Camp Perry-Payne" in honor of Commodore Perry, of Lake Erie fame, and of Senator Payne upon whose land the tents were pitched. It was situated right in the midst of the city of Cleveland, about three quarters of a mile from the shore of Lake Erie and about the same distance from the business centre that clusters around the City Square where the fine Soldiers and Sailors monument stands, and where Cleveland has erected a handsome arch spanning Superior street in commemoration of her Centennial Jubilee that began a month ago and is not yet over.
I have no official figures, but there were said to be about eight thousand men in camp. The camp was well laid out and the sanitary arrangements perfect in every way. Small water mains were laid on top of the ground and distributed the necessary fluid all over the camp, while bright banished darkness on the company streets. The main features of the occasion was of course the big parade which was certainly a fine display and large enough to occupy a couple of hours in passing a given point. Of course those of us who took part in it saw but little of it, but what we did see made us regret that we could not see it all. A striking picture, almost as striking as the showy uniforms of the Uniform Bank was made by the subordinate lodges in white uniforms and with white umbrellas. The training of the Uniform Bank was well shown by the fact that in thirty minutes from bugle call the parade moved. In that time all the company, regimental and brigade formations were completed and everything in readiness, notwithstanding the fact that all the movements were necessarily made amid pressing crowds of spectators.
The broad streets of Cleveland gave a fine opportunity for imposing display and the whole city stopped to look on, the street cars along the line stopped running and the crowd streets were all cut off, no one being allowed to cross the line during the time of the parade. Another feature of the encampment was the prize drill at Euclid Beach Park. Yellow Cross Division, of Alliance, Ohio, carried off the honors gaining an average of 95.15 out of a possible 100. The contest included both inspection and drill and the judging and marking were done by three officers of the regular army. The encampment was under the command of Major General Canham, the commander-in-chief of the Uniform Bank, who is an old soldier having both army and National Guard experience. The Pennsylvania Brigade was commanded by our popular and efficient Brigadier General Walter H. Starbird. There was entertainment and fun galore, and the only regret that anybody had was that through the action of the railroad companies in refusing rates the Pythias Army was broken in two, part being at Minneapolis and part at Cleveland. The railroads having tried the experiment of forcing us to go to Minneapolis, rate or no rate, and having found it didn't work, have come down the tree and four of them have now offered a rate of a cent a mile for the next biennial encampment at Indianapolis. It is expected that the Pennsylvania Brigade will have a state encampment at Scranton next year, and it is hoped that Captain Leech will be able to be there with his entire command, and that our Hormone boys will carry off a prize. For the benefit of the general reader I will add that the Uniform Bank is an organization of citizen soldiers composed of members of the Order of Knights of Pythias. They number fifty thousand men in all and the tactics used are those of the regular army. The organization is not as yet particularly strong in the Eastern part of Pennsylvania. Pittsburgh and Allegheny have two regiments while Philadelphia including the contiguous counties cannot yet boast of one full regiment. It is not easy for anything to grow during these hard times, but there are lots of young men who will come forward as times improve, young men who recognize the advantages of membership in a patriotic order and who see the training in military drill and by an occasional experience in actual camp life, and it is only this kind, patriotic, manly fellows—that the Uniform Bank wants. A. WALK GLEESON.

Our Schools.
The flags gaily fluttered over the school-houses of Bristol on Tuesday. It was a beautiful day for the opening of the schools. The Superintendent and all the teachers were at their posts of duty. The pupils seemed happy, cheerful, bright, and hopeful, and ready with willingness and zeal to resume study, and once more accept the pleasures and the trials of school life. On the opening day 725 were in attendance. The first day is never a full day. Later on the number will probably be close up to 800. It may be interesting to know that on the opening day in 1892 the number was 500. In 1893 it was 687. The next year it was 668. Last year it was 673. Year by year the number increases, always showing itself conspicuously in the lower grades, where the pressure is invariably so great as almost to overflow the bounds of comfort and convenience. There seems to be no way to remedy this, and all is done that is possible to meet the case and give every child a fair chance. But what patience, and tact, and good management the teacher requires in order to do full justice to excessive numbers and to herself. On Tuesday the number of pupils in one of the schools was 69. In another it was 62, the youngest children, of course. In a few days, however, the skilful management of the Superintendent will be brought into play, and there will be such an adjustment as will secure an approach to uniformity.
May all go well, and may our schools continue to prosper and be a blessing to our youthful population. W.

—Quite a number of the senior and junior pupils from the Carlisle Indian Training School, who have been out on farms in Bucks county during the summer, returned to school on the 28th inst. The remainder will go on the 12th of September. During the summer there have twenty-five in attendance at the Newtown Presbyterian Sunday school.

Bicycle Paths.
ED. GAZETTE.—Now that the autumn is upon us, a season especially adapted to bicycle riding, why cannot the bicycle, for many of us, Bristol, and outskirt, be co-operated to something both in the way of improving the present pathways to carry over the fall months, and laying the foundation of new bicycle paths for next season? Something should be done, and something can be done if the proper interest is manifested.
It is stated quite authentically that in Bristol and vicinity there are 600 bicycles, which, estimated at a value of \$50 to \$70 each, gives an investment of \$30,000 to \$42,000. Surely such an amount of cash invested should warrant the investors in individually and collectively taking sufficient interest in the betterment of bicycle paths, for good paths not only increase their pleasure but save their property.
Regulville, a town of about 1000 inhabitants, or about one-eighth the size of Bristol, has just raised by popular subscription \$500 for the betterment of its present paths and building of new ones. Double this amount should be raised in Bristol.
A portion of the funds could be used at once in improving the present paths, and in many cases the improvement would be a permanent one, and this class of improvement can be made without vast outlay. There seems to be a deal of grave apprehension as to the amount of cash required in making improvements in paths, but it does not entail a large outlay, for a root branch that has taken years to develop can be removed for a trifle. To illustrate in riding from, say, the postoffice to the upper river shore one will pass on his bicycle, around or over, with that sickening thud, fully fifty protruberances in the shape of root branches, imbedded stones, &c.
Now suppose there are 350 who go over this distance, more or less—would not each one give one cent for the removal of the 50 imbedded stones, and with one cent from each we have \$3.50, and the removal is not two days good work, and as before stated, the improvement is permanent. The other impediments may arise from other causes, but these particular ones never.
Again: There are probably at this moment, over this same distance, surely 500 loose stones large and small, tin cans, and other annoying objects, and suppose the active riders number 75, both sexes, would not these 75 riders each give one cent for the removal of these 500 annoying obstacles, and would not the average street gain, in his own vernacular say he "struck a snap" in getting the contract of removal. Suppose there were 500 more next week. What of it? Who would not give a cent a week for the removal of one of which might save the life or limb of either rider or pedestrian, say nothing of the increased pleasure in riding.
Now as to new paths or more costly improvements of old ones this could be decided from time to time according to circumstances, and in this respect I am reminded of the line of path from below the Hollow Bridge going up to entrance of the Laing property which is a decidedly poor one for many reasons, which I will not state in full, but which are in general way that it is lined with trees, wooden curbs, and is so very frequently used by wagons in delivering goods, and last but not least very much frequented by children, certainly undesirable conditions for a bicycle path.
Why not this fall start the laying of a cinder path on the left of this road going up, the path to start at the bridge and end at a point just above the entrance to the Laing property and there cross the main road to the right, for it is just as easy to cross the main road above the bridge as below it and the route would be pleasant and most decidedly safer for both rider and pedestrian.
Of course this is merely suggestive and others may have a better plan, but let us have it.
Individually I would suggest that a meeting be called and an organization, or public corporation, formed unfeared by any social, political or other conditions, having but one object, good bicycle paths, that and that only.
Trusting this hastily written letter may prove an incentive to others to express a willingness to co-operate to the common end that all may be mutually benefited,
I am yours very respectfully,
JOSEPH J. CAMPBELL.
BLOOMSBURY, September 1st, 1896.

—Saturday afternoon there was a large gathering of noted horsemen and Philadelphia guests at Langhorne Manor to witness a tournament on horseback, Major Warwick, of Philadelphia, charged the knights previous to the tourney and presented the prizes. Those who entered for the prizes were: Knight of Monocroft, Theodore Phillips; Knight of Langhorne, John Emmerick; Knight of Ivanhoe, Samuel Randall; Knight of Tower Hall, C. J. Mathews; Knight of the Manor, J. B. Kemble; Knight of Ellerslie, J. Walton; Knight of Philadelphia, L. H. Moore; Knight of Meubrook, Earle Emmerick; Knight of Parkland, George Ambler; Knight of Arabia, George McNeely; Knight of Reading, George Schober. The Mayor of Philadelphia was received with great applause. Many ladies were present. The contestants who won the laurels and prizes were the Knight of Ivanhoe, Knight of Philadelphia and the Knight of Monocroft.

—Vermont gives a Republican majority unprecedented in her politics. Unwarying as she always is in her devotion to Republican principles she on last Tuesday gave a majority of over 89,000 in favor of Sound Money. This great victory is the answer Vermont gives to the proposition to have free silver, free trade, and the dangerous theories advocated by the managers of the Democratic campaign.

—A cynical exchange gives out the following, in which the truth holds a good part: "It is easier to sell a bicycle than a wagon. Men will buy guns and pay cash for them, when they have to give their notes in payment for utensils which they must have to earn their living. They pay the retailer a hundred per cent. profit on beer without a protest and then kick on ten or twenty per cent. the grocer or dry-goods dealer asks. Billiards at 25c. a game does not seem very high to them, but bread tickets, 24 for a dollar, make them grunt."

Hope for Farther Days.
Hard times do not suit anybody. Prosperity makes all people glad. Comfort and ease bring joy to the household. Busy hands secure peace and plenty. Involuntary idleness is a source of despair. We all wish to find the path that leads to happiness, but disappointment too often lurks at our feet and checks our progress. We strive and hope, but striving is frequently unblest, and we are apt to become acquainted with "the sickening pang of hope deferred."
It is said that "misery loves company." If that be the case there is reason to believe that this love is amply gratified; for as the eye sweeps over the world it discovers more than the usual measure of distress, more than the accustomed range of bitterness and woe. Everywhere, in byways and highways, we discern all degrees of trial and solitude, and occasions without number for the exercise of the sympathetic heart.
Happy it would be if we could have a retrospection of those busy, bustling days, those prosperous days that showered their blessings all about us prior to 1892. Let us hope that they will come again. Let us work for those favorable conditions which will give assurance of the advent of better days.

But, there must be a full and complete restoration of confidence in the world of business. Capital must be taught to lose its timidity through the establishment of safe and sound conditions of trade. There must be health and stability at the foundation of affairs. Sound money is one of the essentials. A vote for sound money is a vote in favor of the rock of confidence. Set the Government right financially and keep it right. Let all the coinage quacks with their destructive delusions and false theories go to the rear. Let us all scorn to invite the curse of a debased currency. Let us all condemn and denounce the infamy of repudiation, which will begin its abhorrent career with the creation of a dishonest dollar. Let the honor of the nation be made solidly secure against all attacks, and let the credit of the Government be so fortified as to resist the weapons of any and every assault. National integrity is a fortress that ought to be forever impregnable.

Then, let the treasury at Washington be rescued from the danger of slow death by starvation. Give it revenue. Give it and our industries joint protection. Let us have that kind of a tariff which will cure the evils that lead to deficiencies at the fountain head of finance, and at the same time animate with renewed life all industrial enterprises. Every artery of trade, every channel of activity, every department of business should feel the throbbing impulse which is the prophecy of better times. When these come again to greet our welcome, the voice of content will be heard in the land and joy will find a home among the people, for the gloomy cloud of distress and discontent will vanish before the new-risen sun of prosperity.

McKinley's Letter.
Probably no letter of acceptance ever won such general approval and universal commendation as that of the Republican candidate. The metropolitan press, without material exception, is strong and explicit in its praise. That is a rare compliment. It is a test of its value and great merit.
The letter is a masterpiece of moderation. From beginning to end it is notably wise and clear and solid. Every question that now commands public attention is fully discussed, and those which are uppermost in the thoughts of the people are treated in an exhaustive manner, forcibly, eloquently, and unreservedly. Its arguments are logical, its statements are explicit, and its logic is admirable.

Mr. McKinley is thoroughly competent to elucidate the great questions of the hour. He rightly gives prominence to the absorbing silver question, and in explaining, defining, and expounding this paramount subject, which is in every man's mind and on every wind that blows, he not only says the wise thing in a straightforward way, but at the same time states his own position in emphatic and unmistakable terms. There is no concealment, no ambiguity, no word-play, no equivocation. We know exactly where he stands, and we know his precise attitude in relation to every phase of this disturbing problem. All is as clear as a crystal and as complete as a circle. It is intelligible to the million.

No man knows more about the tariff than Mr. McKinley, and no man knows better how to discuss it. He expresses the best thought on the subject in the clearest, simplest, wisest and carefully chosen extremes. The following extract from the letter presents the philosophy of tariff legislation in a nutshell: "The first duty of the Republican party, if restored to power in the country, will be the enactment of a tariff law which will raise all the money necessary to conduct the Government, economically and honestly administered, and so adjusted as to give preference to home manufacturers and adequate protection to home labor and the home market. We are not committed to any special schedules or rates of duty. They are and should be always subject to change to meet new conditions, but the principle upon which rates of duty are imposed remains the same. Our duties should always be high enough to measure the difference between the wages paid labor at home and in competing countries, and to adequately protect American investments and American enterprises."

This splendid letter of acceptance is hailed with unparalleled words of approbation everywhere. It must be a meritorious document to win the praise of such a paper as the New York Times. It must be weighty and excellent to command the sanction of the Evening Post. It must be exceptionally good to gain the admiration of the Herald. It must be worthy of high estimation to earn the encomiums of the Sun. It must possess inherent qualities of superiority to exact laudation from the Brooklyn Eagle. None of these are Republican papers, but they are all on the side of patriotism, national honor, and a sound, stable currency. Such a chorus of approval, supplemented by the golden opinions of the press everywhere, and the tributes of people in all parts of the land, must have filled the heart of the Republican candidate with rare emotions of delight.

—Try the GAZETTE for three months for 25 cents.

How About Babylon?
Not long since one of those deluded souls who would probably have worshipped the golden calf had he lived in the days of the Exodus, was expatiating on a text in Isaiah which led him to exult over the inference that Babylon was a free silver city, or something of the sort. Most likely the people of that ancient town, which ages ago disappeared from the face of the earth, were favorably inclined to "regard silver," but there is no evidence to prove that they did not chiefly "delight in gold."

As "the sports of children satisfy the child," so these misled children of "Coin's Financial School" are tickled with the most senseless fancies concerning the white metal, and they take pleasure in ransacking the annals of the dead past as well as the living present in search of pleas and protests, no matter how shallow they may be, to justify their lame and impotent conclusions. They gleam over any peg on which they may hang their false theories.

We know very little about Babylon. It is more than likely that her people, being human and not devoid of sense, had a higher regard for gold than for the inferior metal, notwithstanding the futile fancies of some of the worshippers at the shrine of silver. Let us give them credit for that much wisdom.

Recent excavations on the site of that ancient city carry back the chronology 2000 years further than had heretofore been verified. It is said that "every new shaft sunk on these old desert remains brings to light new relics, showing that one city has been piled on another in an endless succession of stratifications, the bottom one apparently as far off as ever."

The enterprising excavators have not yet found the remains of the Babylonian Silver Party, which was probably buried clear out of sight in the very lowest depths. We hope a similar fate is in store for the free silver advocates of the United States, who are now playing their dramatic part on the nineteenth century stage. We fondly trust that they will be buried so deep, metaphorically speaking, under a deluge of patriotic ballots that the future archaeologist, even with the aid of a phalanx of Colorado miners, will have far more trouble in finding their whereabouts than Professor Hilprecht has experienced in searching for the silver party of Babylon.

Questions Without Answers.
Was would give a gold dollar for a silver dollar, providing the latter contained but 63 cents worth of silver?
Is there any man here in Bristol, or anywhere else, whether he be in favor of the existing gold standard or the free coinage of silver, who would work all day for a dollar and then choose to be paid in a coin worth 47 cents less than a dollar?
Where is the storekeeper who is generous enough to sell you a dollar's worth of goods and accept 63 cents in payment?
If you earn a dollar and get for your labor a coin worth but little more than half a dollar, are you sure that your butcher would give you a hundred cent's worth of meat for that coin?
If you earn a dollar that is worth 100 cents in the markets of the world, a dollar that has the purchasing power of 100 cents, can you get for it a full dollar's worth of anything if you were to pare it away bit by bit until you had reduced its value to 53 cents?
If you can buy a ton of coal at one of the coal yards in Bristol for \$6.50, do you think you could do the same thing if a free-silver coinage law were to reduce the value of that sum to \$2.92?
Is it right to sanction the coinage of a dollar that would have the cheating power of 47 cents?
Can you look in the face of an eagle stamped on an American dollar and feel proud of that bird if the coin were 53 parts honesty and 47 parts fraud?
Is it right to enact a law that would be a confession that we are a nation of republicans and swindlers?
Shall every dollar in our land be an honest dollar, gilding with the full value of 100 cents, or shall all our dollars be degraded by the tarnish of dishonesty?
If you were to catch a man who had cunningly extracted from the heart of a dollar 47 cents' worth of its metal, and substituted something base to keep it of full weight, what would you do with him?
Shall the mints of the United States be transformed into cunning contrivances for robbing our dollars of 47 per cent. of their par value?

An Experience in Japan.
A brief talk with Melville D. Landon ("RH Perkins") revealed a Japanese feature of the silver discussion. He said:
"I expect to go to Iowa and speak in twenty-five county seats of that State on the silver question particularly. You see, I had a little experience with silver once in Japan. My letter from Secretary Blaine brought me into communication with Kanakum, the Japanese Secretary of the Treasury. He said Japan had \$80,000,000 in silver, worth a little more than fifty cents on the dollar, but wanted to get on a gold basis. I asked him how Japan was going to do it, and he replied:
"Well, if America has free coinage with an international agreement she will take all the silver that comes to her mint, and give it back double in value, as good as gold, if I understood the free silver argument correctly."
"Yes I said; that is the free-coinage claim."
"Now," said Kanakum, "if the Americans would not think it unkind of Japan, I would like to send \$40,000,000 of our fifty-cent coins to San Francisco and have your mint coin them into silver dollars worth 100 cents."
"Then what would you do?"
"Why," we would exchange them for American gold and bring \$40,000,000 in gold back to Japan. That will put us on a gold basis."

The Board of Pardon yesterday considered the case of John Barclay, but postponed action until Friday. It is understood that a pardon will be granted.

—Beware of cheap coats, as they cause the housekeeper much trouble. You can get the best English from W. F. Leddon, brought to his waist by Bristol boatmen direct from Manchukung.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Candor and Common-Sense.
There has been a curious idea in some quarters that, because a large number of Democrats, frightened at the capture of their party by the Populists and Anarchists, have resolved to defeat its revolutionary silver policy by voting for McKinley, therefore it is McKinley's duty and that of the Republican party to suppress all allusions to the Protective tariff during the campaign. In marked contrast with such desires is this refreshing common-sense from that prosperous and influential journal, "The Brooklyn Eagle":
"We wish, once and for all, to say that we dissent from the tariff propositions in this letter, but would hardly respect the author if it omitted a single one of them. He knows in them and he has good reasons for them. They are contained in the platform of his party. The platform and Mr. McKinley, its full statement and his complete record, as well as his complete convictions, comprise the Presidential issue which the Republican party makes to the people of the United States."
That offer should neither be reduced nor disguised, neither suppressed nor falsified. If there are Democrats who think that Major McKinley should run on half of himself, or in his letters and speeches should denounce himself or himself, they exhibit an arrogance and advocate an evasiveness which we have no sympathy and for which we have no respect. Democrats who intend directly or indirectly to defeat Mr. Bryan, and as a consequence help elect Mr. McKinley, have no right to expect the latter to be other than absolutely sincere, and have no warrant to place upon him or to suggest to him either a maze or a mortgage. No success of false pretenses is desirable or should be possible. If there are Democrats who would meet Major McKinley as Democrats within the legitimate fields of partisan contention on his tariff propositions and propositions, we thank him for stating them, because it gives us the opportunity to say that, upon them he played either the hypocrite or the coward, but confidence in his lasting sturdiness for honest money would meet more reinforcements than could likely be supplied.

The rest of the chapters are unexceptionable. They are admirable. The longest one in the letter relates to honest money. Many are the contributions to that cause which have been, none better than Mr. McKinley's has appeared. It lacks neither the moral earnestness nor the logical skill with which such a subject should be set forth.

There is an example of candid and fair-minded discussion of an opponent's attitude, says the New York Tribune, that might well be commended to certain journals, daily and weekly, which have politely referred to Governor McKinley's tariff utterances as "idiotic" and "incredible folly," and have calmly suggested that he should ignore his own record, the historic attitude of his party, and the distinct declarations of its platform in order to oblige gentlemen who vote for him because he is right and their own candidate is wrong on the vital subject of free silver.

Let Stop the Wheels.
Considerable trouble was caused the Logan Spring Paper Manufacturing Company, near New Hope, Pennsylvania, Saturday afternoon by the machinery stopping from some unknown cause. A thorough search was made by the papermakers, but nothing could be found until one of the men made an examination of the turbine water-wheel. To his surprise he found that the trouble was caused by several coils which had become entangled around the shaft and were wedged in between the wheel and the bearings so tightly that they stopped the machinery.

The coils were extremely large, having grown in the spring water lake from which the mill is supplied unmeted for years. Yesterday they managed to get into the raceway through a hole in the iron netting, and in some manner became entangled in the wheel. They were extricated with considerable difficulty.

Not Exactly Complimentary.
"The appellation of 'The Boy Orator of the Platte,' bestowed upon Bryan, is not very complimentary," said W. L. Adams, of Omaha, to a reporter of the Washington Star the other day. "In the first place, Bryan was nearly as old as Henry Clay when the latter was elected to the United States Senate before he ever saw the Platte River, so was rather old for a boy. Then the Platte River is peculiar for its shallowness. It is long and wide and looks majestic, but it can be waded at high water by cattle. In fact, as the rate of the water is not deep enough to float a skiff. The title 'Boy Orator of the Platte' was not bestowed by Mr. Bryan's friends, but as ridiculous, both as to his age and the character of his speeches. It sounds well, however, and those not familiar with the Platte River used it as a complimentary term, until it has been generally adopted by supporters and opponents alike."

\$9.00 Chicago to St. Paul and Return.
On account of the G. A. R. Encampment The North-Western Line (Chicago & North Western Railway) will, on August 31 and September 1, 1896, sell excursion tickets from Chicago to St. Paul and return at rate of \$9.00 for the round trip, good for return passage until September 16, with privilege of further extension to September 30, 1896. For tickets and full information apply to agents of connecting lines, or address
H. A. Gross, G. P. A., 423 Broadway, New York.
T. P. Vail, S. E. P. A., 112 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

—The town of Ontonagon, Michigan, was destroyed by fire yesterday, only twelve dwellings remaining standing. Fifteen hundred people are homeless. The loss is estimated at several million dollars.

—Less tobacco is consumed in Great Britain, in proportion to the inhabitants, than in any other civilized country. The average is 23 ounces per person for each person.

—Fall hats in modest shapes are beginning to appear.

Good News From South Dakota.
The glorious results of this season's harvest of golden grain will pour a stream of sound money into the pockets of every Dakota farmer.

South Dakota has thousands of acres of choice farming and ranch land lying east of the Missouri river, and within one day's ride from Chicago or Milwaukee which can now be bought reasonably cheap, but which before the end of another year may be advanced in price.

The stock-raising industry in South Dakota is profitable, and Eastern capital is now being attracted in cattle and sheep growing in that state.

Diversified farming, the growing of live stock, and the products of the dairy, are placing South Dakota foremost in the ranks of the successful Western states.

Those desiring full information on the subject, and particularly those who wish to seek a new home or profitable land, are requested to correspond with John R. Potl, District Passenger Agent, Williamsport, Pa.

The Birth Rate.
It is a well-known fact that hard times exercise a very potent influence on the marriage and birth rate.

This will probably account for the decided decrease in births in this state the past year. For a long time the deaths have exceeded the births in New England, so that whatever increase there has been in the population is due entirely to foreign immigration. In two of these states there was a positive decline in population from 1880 to 1890.

Vital statistics have never been so carefully kept in this country as in the present decade. It is probable that they will show a decided tendency to smaller families, but just how much of this is due to depressed business conditions it would probably be difficult to ascertain.

It may be assumed, however, that the return of prosperity will have much effect upon restoring the birth-rate to its normal condition, should it appear, after the careful collection of statistics, that there is any cause for alarm on this account.—Norristown Herald.

—The ferryboat William E. Doron runs Saturday night up to 11 o'clock. A dime to Burlington and return. No doubt many of our people will take it in.

—The ferryboat William E. Doron runs Saturday night up to 11 o'clock. A dime to Burlington and return. Doubtless many of our people will take it in.

Royal Arcanum.
Members of the Royal Arcanum can hear of something to their interest by addressing J. K. D. GAZETTE Office, Bristol, Pa.

Reopening.
Miss Edith L. Jones will reopen her Kindergarten at Primary School on Monday, September 28, 1896, at the residence of Mr. Wm. C. Peirce.

For Sale.
The frame dwelling at No. 317 Pond street, between Washington and Lafayette is offered for sale on easy terms. Inquire of FRANK FISHER, 437 Lafayette street.

Room For Rent.
Third story room at Washington Hall for lodge purposes. For terms apply to B. C. Foran, Cor. Wood and Mill Sts.

Notice of Removal.
Dr. J. D. Thomas, specialist in the pinches extraction of teeth with nitrous oxide gas, has removed from 912 to 1122 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Every business man should have it in his office: it is an invaluable companion—"The Hand-McNally Railway Guide."

Houses For Sale.
A rare opportunity to purchase a home or investment. Four six-roomed houses, Nos. 449 to 457 Lafayette Street, for \$850; also five four-roomed houses on Spruce Street, Nos. 646 to 653, for \$900 each. Terms suitable to purchasers. If desirable arrangements can be made for easy monthly payments. Apply to EDW. BARTON, 153 Buckley St., Bristol.

Coal.
You can buy the Old Company's Lehigh Coal from W. F. Leddon for \$5.00 net, or \$5.50 gross net. This is the lowest legitimate price for any coal sold with this quality of coal for. Do not be duped by idiotic claims such as gold watches, etc., and other nonsense. Philadelphia Inquirer of September 2nd will tell you that the quality of coal cannot be sold less than \$5.00 and that it is also giving 50 cents more than my price. I am giving you the advantage of my early buying and now have in stock more coal than all the dealers in the city put together. I invite your inspection of same. Beware of any fake coal as it is at any price, except at \$5.00 net. W. F. LEDDON.

A Complete Establishment.
Johnson Brothers, the popular clothiers at the corner of Mill and Wood streets, are now ready for the Spring and Summer trade. They can dress a man from head to toe in the best style and for a small amount of cash. Their Clothing, Hats, Caps, Underwear, Hosiery, Shoes and Neckwear, are all of the latest styles and best makes. They have suits from \$5 to \$20, finest goods and well made. Hats, from \$2 to \$3.00. Underwear from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per suit; and shoes, well made, neat, strong and substantial, at various prices. For reliable goods, bought from standard houses, go to Johnson Brothers. They keep no stock on hand upon their premises.

Notice of Lost Certificates.
The following named persons having lost their certificates for their respective holdings in the first series of the capital stock of the Fidelity Building Association to-wit: Patrick Archer, certificate No. 90, for 5 shares; Ellen Jenkins, certificate No. 272, for 5 shares; Fred Gliese, certificate No. 83, for 2 shares; W. Nelson Jarvis, certificate No. 201, for 5 shares; Mary E. Vanarsdale, certificate No. 35, for 2 shares, and application having been made for the issue of new certificates for the said stock.
Notice is hereby given that on and after the expiration of four weeks from the date of this notice, said certificates Nos. 90, 272, 83, 201, and 35 will be void unless previously delivered to the undersigned and new certificates will be issued in place and stand thereof respectively.
JULY 22nd, 1896. A. WALK GLEESON, Secretary Fidelity Building Association.

The GAZETTE is the leading Republican paper in Bucks county.

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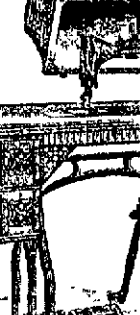
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nasal passages allays pain and inflammation, heals the sores, protects the membranes from the cold, restores the sense of smell and smell. The balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once. Price 60 cents at druggists or by mail.
J. Y. BROTHERS, 66 Warren St., New York.

The Red Cross
in the old days used to be on the
shields of the Knights. Now you
will find it on the face of
Johnson's Belladonna Plaster,
which cures all the pains, aches
and discharges that can be got at
from the outside of the body. Even
the leaping agony of neuralgia dies
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